

Entrepreneurship and Venture Creation

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If you take nothing else away:

- Networking matters
 - There are resources to help
- Planning matters
- Leadership matters
- Understand how you give value to the customer
 - Value is the objective technology is the means



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the Centre for Business, Entrepreneurship & Technology [CBET] Waterloo Waterloo Myths

- Business owners have more independence
- Business owners make a lot of money
- Business owners are funded by venture capital and angel investors
 - 61% of 2003 Inc. 500 firms had start-up capital of < \$50,000 more than half of those had < \$20,000
- Slow and lumbering big business is vulnerable to quick and agile small business



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- Firms responsible for technological breakthroughs and enhancement of existing products are often unable to successfully commercialize the product
 - Imitators, customers and suppliers are often the principle beneficiaries



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- Estimates of start-up venture failure vary from 65% in the first five years to 80% within the first three years (Slatter, 1992).
- First product success factors include (Slatter, 1992):
 - Importance of the product to the customer.
 - Degree of product innovation.
 - Developing completely new technologies requires resources.
 - Scope of product specifications.
 - "Super Product" Syndrome.
 - Technical expertise of the team.
 - Future products extend from first one.





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Success Factors -- Cooper

- Superior products that deliver *unique benefits to the user*
 - far more successful than 'me too' products.
- Well-defined product prior to the development phase
 - clear definition of:
 - the target market
 - customer needs, wants, and preferences
 - the product concept
 - the product's specifications and requirements.
- Quality of execution of technological activities
 - activities include: preliminary technical assessment, product development, testing, pilot production



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New Product Failure - Cooper

- Market
 - Detailed market study --80%.
 - Test Marketing -- 65%.
 - Product Launch -- 60%.
 - Prototype testing with customers -- 58%.
 - Preliminary Market
 Assessment -- 55%.
- Evaluation
 - Financial Analysis 50%.
 - Initial Screening -- 45%.

- Technical.
 - Prototype testing -- 40%.
 - Product development process -- 35%.
 - Pilot production -- 35%.
 - Production start-up --30%.
 - Preliminary technical assessment -- 30%.

Selecting a business model for commercializing new technology - Options

• Build – creating a new business based on the innovation

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- Rent ongoing development and marketing of the innovation to established firms that use the innovation in their businesses
- Sell disposition of the innovation to an established firm



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Business Models

- Value proposition
 - What customer problem are you solving?
- Market segment
 - Who are the customers?
- Value chain
 - What activities are needed to create and deliver the product/service?
 - Will these activities make money?
- Cost structure
 - Sale, rent, per unit, razor and blade, subscription, ...
- Value network
 - Complementary goods
- Competitive strategy



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- Complementary assets are required to commercialize the innovation:
 - Manufacturing capabilities
 - Distribution
 - Service capability
 - Customer relationships
 - Supplier relationships
 - Complementary technologies/products



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- The Business Plan: Why bother?
 - Provides focus -- it is about *planning*
 - Differentiate from the 'prospectus'
 - Communicate your business concept to potential sources of financing
 - Provides a framework for operations
- Business plans *evolve* with the company -- not a static document
 - need to be revisited
 - updated
 - iterated

The 'Plan' is useless if it is not implemented.



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Corporate Objective -Vision

- High-level statement capturing
 - What are you trying to accomplish?
 - What is your vision for the company?
 - Where is it heading?
 - 'strategic principles'
- Before you can identify critical success factors, you need to have an idea of what you are trying to accomplish
 - many of these factors will become apparent as the plan develops



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- What do we have to do better than anyone else?
- What are the key issues we have to address?
- What assumptions have we made?
- What capabilities must we have to achieve and sustain our competitive advantage?

Important to make them <u>measurable</u> and <u>link them</u> to the achievement of your strategic objectives.





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How Do You Provide Value?

- Who are your customers?
 - This is all of your market
 - How is the market structured?
 - Market Share: "Companies get 100% of the market they deserve"
 - What do they NEED?
- Who are your competitors (not always companies)?
 - Direct and indirect
 - How do they deliver product/service?
 - How do they achieve value to the customer?
- How do you reach your customer
 - What is your unique value Value proposition?
 - How do you reach the customer?



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People ...

- Your strengths and weaknesses?
- The people involved now?
 - Skills of the management team
 - Management structure?
 - how will decisions be made?
 - Who is on your Board of Directors?
 - Is the management team complete?
 - Who are the key technology / operations people?
 - Be brutally honest!
- The gaps?
 - What knowledge and skills will your company need to acquire?
 - How will the company hire / acquire / (*fire*) the people it needs



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- What is your target market?
 - Who are your customers?
 - How is the market segmented
 - Why will they buy your product or service?
- What is your *competitive advantage*?
 - Is it sustainable?
 - Who are your competitors? -- none is not an answer!
 - What are the barriers preventing others from entering your market space?

If you have no competitive differentiation - you have no reason to exist!



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Opportunity...

- How will *the Opportunity* be realized?
 - Product description
 - How will it be manufactured?
 - Who are key suppliers?
 - How will it be delivered to the customer?
 - How will it be *priced*?
 - Value pricing?
 - Don't fall into the 'lowest cost producer' trap?
 - How much *money* is required?
 - Be realistic!
 - Once credibility is lost it is hard to get it back.
 - How will it be *managed*?



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- What are *the obstacles* to implementing the plan?
 - Who, What, Where, When, How

There are always risks

- *Contingency* planning is vital
 - must be able to identify these risks
- Scenarios
- ... and Reward -- Expected outcome if you are successful
 - Why would anyone invest?
 - What's in it for them?
 - How long before there is a return?



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Understand Your Market! Basic Market Structures

- Pure competition
 - very large number of buyers and sellers of a non-differentiated product
- Monopoly
 - opposite extreme from pure competition
- Monopolistic competition •
 - characteristics of competitive and monopoly markets
 - few dominant firms and a large number of competitive fringe firms
 - relatively easy entry and exit from the market as a whole but very high barriers to entry among the leaders
- Oligopoly •
 - a few closely related firms
 - actions of an individual firm impact others in the industry
 - interdependence is more significant than differentiation for a firm's demand



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- What is the environmental context?
 - What is the current economic climate?
 - What is the current investment climate?
 - What is the current regulatory environment?
- What are the factors that must be considered when considering this venture?



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